United Nations S/2016/1085

Security Council

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The Security Council,

Determining that the situation in South Sudan continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

Arms Embargo

1. *Decides* that, for a period of one year from the date of adoption of this resolution, all Member States shall immediately take the necessary measures to prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer to the territory of South Sudan, including to the Government of South Sudan or the SPLA-IO, from or through member state's territories or by their nationals, or using their flag vessels or aircraft, of arms and related materiel of all types, including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary equipment, and spare parts for the aforementioned, and technical assistance, training, financial or other assistance, related to military activities or the provision, maintenance or use of any arms and related materiel, including the provision of armed mercenary personnel whether or not originating in their territories;

2. *Decides* that the measure imposed in paragraph 1 of this resolution shall not apply to the supply, sale or transfer of:

(a) Arms and related materiel, as well as training and assistance, intended solely for support of or use by UN personnel, including United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) and the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA);

(b) Non-lethal military equipment intended solely for humanitarian or protective use, and related technical assistance or training, as notified in advance to the Committee;

(c) Protective clothing, including flak jackets and military helmets, temporarily exported to South Sudan by United Nations personnel, representatives of the media and humanitarian and development workers and associated personnel, for their personal use only;

(d) Arms and related materiel temporarily exported to South Sudan by the forces of a State which is taking action, in accordance with international law, solely

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and directly to facilitate the protection or evacuation of its nationals and those for whom it has consular responsibility in South Sudan, as notified to the Committee;

(e) Arms and related materiel, as well as technical training and assistance, to or in support of the African Union Regional Task Force intended solely for regional counter-LRA operations, as notified in advance to the Committee;

(f) Arms and related materiel, as well as technical training and assistance, solely in support of the implementation of the terms of the peace agreement, as approved in advance by the Committee;

(g) Other sales or supply of arms and related materiel, or provision of assistance or personnel, as approved in advance by the Committee;

3. *Stresses* the importance that notifications or requests for exemptions pursuant to paragraph 2 above contain all relevant information, including the purpose of the use, the end user, the technical specifications and quantity of the equipment to be shipped and, when applicable, the supplier, the proposed date of delivery, mode of transportation and itinerary of shipments;

Inspections

4. *Underscores* that arms shipments in violation of this resolution risk fuelling conflict and contributing to further instability, and *strongly urges* all Member States to take urgent action to identify and prevent such shipments within their territory;

5. *Calls upon* all Member States, in particular States neighbouring South Sudan, to inspect, in accordance with their national authorities and legislation and consistent with international law, in particular the law of the sea and relevant international civil aviation agreements, all cargo to South Sudan, in their territory, including seaports and airports, if the State concerned has information that provides reasonable grounds to believe the cargo contains items the supply, sale, or transfer of which is prohibited by paragraph 1 of this resolution for the purpose of ensuring strict implementation of these provisions;

6. *Decides* to authorize all Member States to, and that all Member States shall, upon discovery of items the supply, sale, or transfer of which is prohibited by paragraph 1 of this resolution, seize and dispose (such as through destruction, rendering inoperable, storage or transferring to a State other than the originating or destination States for disposal) of such items and *decides* further that all Member States shall cooperate in such efforts;

7. *Requires* any Member State when it undertakes an inspection pursuant to paragraph 5 of this resolution, to submit promptly an initial written report to the Committee containing, in particular, explanation of the grounds for the inspections, the results of such inspections, and whether or not cooperation was provided, and, if prohibited items for supply, sale, or transfer are found, further *requires* such Member States to submit to the Committee within 30 days a subsequent written report containing relevant details of the inspection, seizure, and disposal, and relevant details of the transfer, including a description of the items, their origin and intended destination, if this information is not in the initial report;

Panel of Experts and Sanctions Committee

8. *Decides* that the tasks of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 2206 (2015) shall also include examining and taking appropriate action on information regarding alleged violations or non-compliance with the measures imposed by paragraph 1 of this resolution;

9. *Decides* further that the tasks of the Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution 2206 shall also include gathering, examining and analysing information regarding the implementation of the measure in paragraph 1 of this resolution, and reporting to the Committee;

Designations

10. *Decides* that the measures specified in paragraphs 9 and 12 of resolution 2206 (2015), as renewed by paragraph 7 of resolution 2290 (2015), shall apply to the individuals identified in Annex 1 to this resolution;

11. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Annex 1

SSi.XXX Name: **1**. MICHAEL **2**. MAKUEI **3**. LUETH **4**. na
Name (original script): na
Title: na
Designation: **(a)** Minister of Information and Broadcasting **(b)** Minister of Information, Broadcasting, Telecommunications and Postal Services **(c)** Government Spokesperson
DOB: 1947
POB: **(a)** Bor, South Sudan **(b)** Bor, Sudan
Good Quality a.k.a.: **(a)** Michael Makuei **(b)** Michael Makwei Lueth **(c)** Michael Makuei Lueth Makuei
Low quality a.k.a.: na
Nationality: South Sudan **(b)** Sudan **(c)** Kenya
Passport no.: na
National identification no.: na
Address: **(a)** Juba, South Sudan
Listed on: [DATE]
Other Information: Makuei was involved in planning and coordinating an April 17, 2014 attack on the UN compound in the Jonglei State capital of Bor, which killed three UN guards and 140 civilians, mostly women and children, and injured as many as 270. Makuei has repeatedly and consistently worked to obstruct and undermine the implementation of peace deals in South Sudan, specifically the August 2015 Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan (ARCSS). On April 23, 2016, Makuei ordered the closure of Juba International Airport, apparently to delay and obstruct the formation of the Transitional Government of National Unity. In September 2016, a day after the South Sudanese Government consented to the deployment of a new Regional Protection Force to Juba, Makuei stated that the Government would treat RPF forces as invaders if they deployed without the Government's approval regarding their numbers, nationalities, and equipment.

SSi.XXX Name: 1: Paul 2: Malong 3: Awan 4: na
Name (original script): na
Title: General
Designation: **(a)** Chief of Staff of the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) **(b)** Sudan People's Liberation Movement Chairman, Northern Bahr el-Ghazal State
DOB: 2 January 1962
Alt DOB: **(a)** 4 Dec 1960 **(b)** 12 Apr 1960
POB: Malualkon, South Sudan
Alt POB: **(a)** Malualkon, Sudan; Warawar, South Sudan; Warawar, Sudan
Good quality a.k.a.: **(a)** Paul Malong Awan Anei **(b)** Paul Malong **(c)** Bol Malong **(d)** Paul Malong Awan
Low quality a.k.a.: **na**
Nationality: **(a)** South Sudan **(b)** Uganda
Passport no.: **(a)** South Sudan S00004370 **(b)** South Sudan D00001369 **(c)** Sudan 003606 **(d)** Sudan 00606 **(e)** Sudan B002606
National identification no.: na

Address: **(a)** Juba, South Sudan **(b)** Aweil, Northern Bahr El Ghazal, South Sudan **(c)** Kampala Uganda **(d)** Addis Ababa, Ethiopia **(e)** P.O. Box 73699, Nairobi 00200, Kenya
Listed on: **[Date]**
Other information: He has served as Chief of General Staff of the SPLA since April 23, 2014. In his position as the Chief of General Staff, he has expanded or extended the conflict in South Sudan through breaches of the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement and breaches of the 2015 Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan (ARCSS). As of early August 2016, Malong was responsible for efforts to kill opposition leader Riek Machar. Malong, knowingly countermanding President Salva Kiir's orders, ordered the July 10 tank, helicopter gunship, and infantry assaults on Machar's residence and the Sudan Peoples' Liberation Movement in Opposition (SPLM-IO)'s "Jebel" base. Malong personally oversaw efforts from SPLA headquarters to intercept Machar. As of early August, Malong wanted the SPLA to attack Machar's suspected position immediately and informed SPLA commanders that Machar was not to be taken alive.

SSi.XXX Name: **1**. RIEK **2**. MACHAR **3**. TENY **4**. DHURGON
Name (original script): na
Title: na
Designation: **(a)** Leader of the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army In Opposition
DOB: 27 July 1952
Alt DOB: **(a)** 1953 **(b)** 1944 **(c)** 1945 **(d)** 1946
POB: **(a)** Leer, Unity State, South Sudan
Alt POB: **(a)** Leer, Unity State, Sudan; **(b)** Jonglei State, South Sudan; **(c)** Jonglei State, Sudan
Good Quality a.k.a.: **(a)** Riek Teny Dhuorgon **(b)** Riek Machar Teny **(c)** Riek Machar **(d)** Riak Machar
Low quality a.k.a.: na
Nationality: South Sudan **(b)** Sudan
Passport no.: **(a)** D00001002 (South Sudan), issued 12 March 2012, expired 1 March 2016 **(b)** ED0002513 (Ethiopia), issued 20 May 2014, expires 19 May 2019
National identification no.: na
Address: **(a)** South Africa
Listed on: [DATE]
Other Information: Machar is the leader of the SPLA-in-Opposition. In late November 2015, Machar organized and appointed regional commanders for Equatorian militia groups. In late 2015 and early 2016, Machar was involved in resupply efforts for Equatorian rebel groups that were attacking Government forces. He was the First Vice President in the Transitional Government of National Unity from April 2016 until July 2016, when he fled after fierce fighting broke out in Juba. In September 2016, Machar's opposition faction declared war on the South Sudanese Government and called for armed resistance. He stated that he intended to "wage a popular armed resistance against the authoritarian and fascist regime of President Salva Kiir in order to bring peace, freedom, democracy and the rule of law in the country." Machar has entered into alliances with Equatorian rebel groups to work to overthrow the South Sudanese Government. Forces allied with Machar have raided villages and abducted civilians and aid workers.